The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,935.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		3	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2639 Tons, 721 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepper, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

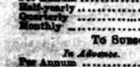
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 4th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Mangrole. Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Oct. 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA ..... and BOMBAY on the 24th, ... and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 305 of 1874.

JAITHA BHIMA and GOOLBA ANUNDA, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Marwad, GOOLBA JUGGA, DOONGER DEWA and AKHA PRAGA respectively, Hindoo Merchants, residing near Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, trading together in co-partnership under the name and style of BHUGWAN BHIMA.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHINTORA PURSHOTUM, Hindoo inhabitant residing at Withulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the First day of May 1876, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-four for debt and interest, and further simple Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree, until payment, and that each party do bear and pay their and his own costs of suit. AND WHEREAS by an attachment dated the 19th day of June 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 12th day of June 1876, the following movable property was attached, namely :—one Box, one large Cot, one Slope, one Rate's Cage, two small Boxes, one small Cot, one Box, one large Brass Dish, one Cradle, sixteen pieces of Brass Railings, one small Table, and ten Glass Shades, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on FRIDAY, the 28th day of September, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 4th day of August 1877, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Sheriff's Office the abovementioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of he said Decree.

The sale will extend to the Defendant's right, title, and interest only in the said property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 8th September 1877.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TRAVANCORE..	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(*s*) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
ORINA	3015	400	T. Alderson	15th do.
(*s*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 p. m.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. R. Babot	16th Oct. do.
THIBET	2263	400	J. H. Jorbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.

Bombay, 18th September 1877. F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Pentiman	18th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to transmit their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms comprising grey and other piece goods twists, &c.

A harmonium 8 stops, concertina, fowling piece, &c., &c.

An English built second hand buggy.
A fast trotting Chesnut Arab horse and harness.
A phaeton with horde and harness complete.
A Nugger cars.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a double barrelled rifle, books, a fine collection of choice plants, (if not previously disposed of) a light English built mail phaeton, a do. do. office brougham, a grey brougham mare, a ladies' riding horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at No. 148, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of C. F. Farrar, Esq., Barrister-at-law : the same comprises a set of hand-some glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated wares, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet pickle, and liquour frames, waiter, tea set, butter pot, set of beaded pattern spoons and forks, handsome dessert knives and forks in case for 12 persons, table and chamber candle-sticks, cutlery, a first-rate double barrelled gun in case by G. Manlay, &c., handsome seasoned French polished furniture, made to order, such as a handsome telescope, dining table for 22 persons, Madras pattern sideboard, and dining room chairs, dumb waiter, handsome English pattern oblong, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, handsome chiffonier with marble top and mirror back, splendid pier glasses with gilt console tables, ornament stand, lady's work tables, fine Brussels drawing room carpets, Tucker's plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, rich table ornaments, first-rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, a pair of large bronze statues, handsome teakwood, four-post bedstead, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, cloth presses with plate glass door, toilet and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., a fine collection of choice and rare plants, law books, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built light mail phaeton, by Rogers.
1 handsome English-built light miniature brougham, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Service grey Australian brougham mare.
1 Lady's handsome flea bitten grey riding horse.
Sets of single and double harness, child's perambulators, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M., by Public Auction in Agiary Lane, near Dadysett's, the household furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Goomtoo Naikin Shirodkurreen, consisting of furniture, 3 light chandeliers, single and double light wall brackets, gold and silk embroidered female dresses and shawls, copper and brass utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., at No. 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 11 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Medows Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture of G. Hees, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises glassware, dinner and dessert services, plated table goods and handsomely carved backwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, screen, hatstand, camp cots, brass bedstead, chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing glass, bath and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

The above furniture is on view.

SPECIAL TEA SALE.

Messrs. CRAFORD and Co will offer for sale at their rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, commencing at 3 p.m., a parcel of the choicest HIMALAYAN TEAS.

Orange Pekoe Hyson, Young Hyson, Pekoe, Souchong, Blynauth mixture, Souchong and Bohea.

In lots of 2 lbs, 4 lbs, and 6 lbs, to suit the convenience of consumers. All the teas are guaranteed plantation packed, and are offered to the public with a view to introduce real genuine Indian Tea to Bombay consumers. The attention of consumers of Indian Tea to sea homeward bound is specially invited, as this sale offers an opportunity, rarely met with, to secure genuine Indian Teas packed in one pound parcels at the plantation, which is a guarantee that each description is pure and free from mixing. Persons having remittances to make to England will find it advantageous to send the value in these choice Himalayan Teas, and thereby save the loss in exchange.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware. A Light English-built Miniature Brougham, &c., At No. 7, Tarwady, opposite the Army Clothing Office in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 4th Oct., sale commencing at 1 p. m. sell by Public Auction at his residence 7, Tarwady, the No. valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham &c., the property of A. G. Almond, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a gentleman breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1877.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN BANDMASTER for H. M.'s 19th Bombay N. I. Apply, stating terms, to BAND PRESIDENT, Sholapore.

JUST received a choice selection of PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS. C. D. FLETCHER, No. 9, Meadow Street.

TO GARDENERS—FOR SALE, about 150 Pots of Flowering and other Plants in one lot—a cheap bargain. Apply to "X," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from 1st Oct., one of the COOLEST RESIDENCES in the Fort, overlooking Back Bay. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

ICE CREAMS (THIS DAY) at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street, Currant, Raspberry and Vanilla, Fruit Drinks, Mutton Patties, Ham Sandwiches, Biscuits and Cheese, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL GIVE
A GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Particulars in future Advertisements.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS on, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late COLONEL ROBERT BAIGRIE, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to notify the same to the Undersigned, at Poona, within one month from this date, after which no claim will be recognised.

J. HARPUR, Lieut. Colonel,
26th Regiment N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, September 26, 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned and by the WARRANT OFFICER at DEOLALEE on the 2nd October next for the SUPPLY of SEA-KITS (Soap, Yellow and Marine ; Brushes and Tobacco) to Troops at Deolalee.

Copies of Schedules and further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, Sept. 27, 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FIELD EXERCISE, Pocket Edition, 1877, will arrive by the NEXT MAIL. Re. 1. Orders now Registered by

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1878, of all Shapes and Sizes, will arrive very shortly. Orders Registered by

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

CONTRACTS FOR HAY, GREEN GRASS, GRAM, RICE, MATRA, DISINFECTING POWDER AND CARBOLIC ACID.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the above to the Bombay Municipality, from 1st Dec mber 1877 to 30th November 1878.

The probable quantities required daily of Hay, cleaned Gram, Green Grass, Rice, Matra, Disinfecting Powder and Carbolic Acid (all English weight), can be ascertained in the Office of the Undersigned, where further information and Forms of Tender may also be obtained.

Tenders which may be for both Hay, &c. and Grain, or separate, to be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, who will receive them up to Noon of the 5th proximo.

A deposit of Rupees One Thousand will be required with each Tender. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Bombay, September 27, 1877. Health Officer.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1877, for the SUPPLY for one year at this Port, by Contract, of BEEF, BULLOCKS, VEGETABLES and BREAD, for the Rations of the Crews and the Troops embarked in H. M. Indian Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule, which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the ESTIMATED consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop Ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Tenders, Forms of which can be obtained at this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each copy, to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Articles for the Rations of the Crews and the Troops embarked in H. M. Indian Troop Ships."

G. O'B. CAREW,
Offg. Resident Transport Officer.

I. G. Dockyard, Transport Office, Bombay, Sept. 27, 1877.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honorable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each .....Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINE.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chiretzine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Re. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates nascelvescency.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Re. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices ; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect, on the Animal Skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per bottle Re. 1-8 per ; Dozen Re. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BOMBAY

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... „	3 8
Boys do. do. ..... as 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane .....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... „	11 0
Double do. ..... „	10 0
Single do. ..... „	8 8
Double Whalebone..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
Match, best selected..... „	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin.....	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin.....	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules.....	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash.....	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.....	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition.....	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .....Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats .....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.....per dozen..... Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality.....	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats ..... each	1 8
Fives Balls .....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses.. .....Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .....Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to...	4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.....	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to.....	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0
Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.	

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits.....	10 to 15 8	Travelling Caps	4 8	Courier Bags.....	9-8 to 12 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Travelling Hats.....	4 8	Sponging Boxes	3-8 to 4 8
Boys' Suits.....	10 8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10-8 to 12 8	Pocket Filters	11 4
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....	35 to 65 0	Travelling do.....	9-8 to 12 8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	2 12
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to 20	0	Sheets, per pair.....	9 8	English Feather do.....	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2 8	Do. Horse Hair do.....	7 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Blankets..... each	10	Soap Boxes.....	1 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds.....10 to	10 5	Smelling Salts, per bottle	0 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Cotton do	15 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Rug Straps..... 1-8 to	3 0	To th Brush Guards	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 8	Waterproof Coats.....	22 0	Brushes.....	0 10
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0	Nail Do	0 12
Spun Silk do	11 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Bags.....	23 0	Hair Brushes and Combs	
Gents' Under Vests 2-8 to	3 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Shaving Brushes.....	2 8
Gents' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Extra Large do	75 0	Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3 2
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.....	13 8	Black Cloth Cases	24 0	Do. Strops.....3-8 to	4 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose do.....	9 0	Extra large do	24 0	Gilt Chain Chains.....	6 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12 8	Gladstone Bags.....	85 0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets.....	13 8
Heather Merino do..6-8 to	12 8	Gents' Cotton Shirts.....	7 8	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15 0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke.....	18 0
		Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets.....	10 0
		Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete ..1-8 to	58 8	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
		Gents' Dressing Cases..	11 8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
		Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 23 to	30 0	Drab Felt Milton Hats.....	6-8 to 8 0
		Soiled

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH SEPT. 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday, according to Reuter, declined to 95¼, and French Rentes were unchanged at 104¾.

THE Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, sales of 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, were reported. No further change in prices is telegraphed. The New York telegram quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at 11⅛, and for December shipment at 11 cents per lb., in the latter case a difference of ⅛ cent in favour of buyers.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are described as firm.

COFFEE in London was unchanged in price. For Ceylon Cocoanut Oil the latest quotation being £39 per ton, has advanced 5s. on the rate previously ruling. Cochin showed no alteration.

LINSEED and RAPESEED at Home are described as quiet but steady, and no material difference in quotations is advised. Wheat was absolutely unchanged.

BRASIERS Copper in London was yesterday quoted at £78, and Tile at £73, and Silesian Spelter at £19 5s. per ton.

THE latest London quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper, according to Reuter, are 81⅞ for Four, 82 for Four-and-a-half, and 89½ for Five-and-a-half per cents.

BAR Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54 5/8d. to 54¾d. per ounce, which indicates an advancing tendency, and indeed private telegrams name the latter rate only. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still given at Is. 8¾d. per Rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The opening rates here this morning were those ruling yesterday with an upward tendency, mainly, perhaps, produced by the report that private telegrams had been received from London with the news of a loan on account of the Government of India of £3,000,000 having been announced. This news, though to some extent at least anticipated, had, as we say, a hardening effect on Exchange, and, when later in the day it became known that the Bank of Bengal had raised its rates of interest and discount 1 per cent. in Calcutta, an advance of 1-16d. per Rupee for both Bank and Private Paper was fairly established here. The amount of transactions continues deplorably small. The market, however, closes with a very firm tendency. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 9¼d.	per Rs.
Do. at 3 months' sight	...Is. 9 5-16d.	,,
,, ,, 6 ,, ,,	...Is. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 9¼d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...Is. 9 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 9 9-16d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been some revival of enquiry for Bills on demand at 3 annas per cent. premium, but there is not, apparently, much sight paper offering at the moment. For Bills at 60 days' sight the rate continues to be Rs. 99 per Rs. 100.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Our remarks of yesterday apply equally to-day. The demand continues to be most limited, and quotations are unchanged at 93½ to 94 for Four, 94 for Four-and-a-half, and 101½ to ⅝ per cent. for Five-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—There are no changes in quotations to notice except for Spinning and Weaving shares in which the following declines have taken place: Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Dhurumsey, Nursey and Oriental; Rs. 15 in Morarjee; Rs. 20 in Neriad; and Rs. 25 in Khandeish. Other mill shares are unaltered.

COTTON.—Quotations continue unchanged but firm, and do not appear at all to suit the views of exporters, who are buying very sparingly.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—We have no change to report in either. Seed prices continue very firm in the absence of supplies.

PIECE GOODS.—The market continues dull and entirely without demand.

COALS.—The enquiry for Coals to arrive appears to continue without much prospect of being met by importers.

FREIGHTS are without change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Asya Bank	100,000	150	all	25	870
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 p. ct	95
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	682½
National Bank of India, Limited	10,000	500	all	3 do.	104 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	870
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	95
Alliance Spinning	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	90 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,375
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	93
Bhowanigur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,100
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	1,000	all	10 p.s*	1125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	40 p.s.	815
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	990 xd
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s.	988
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,1·0 xd
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,065
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all	..	950
Jamraj Ballio Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,005
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
K. Mucconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	935
Madhavji Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	375
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,270 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,330
Masagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India Limited	950	1,000	all	..	950
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	500	all	35 p.s*	740 xd
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,230
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soondercdas Spinning Do. do. Shares.	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	990
	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	2·0
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	720

*For Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Arbuthnot Co., Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,103
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	460
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Benar Company (New)	150	500	all	40 p.s.	4·0 xd
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,500	411	75	60 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	16 do	250
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co. (New)	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	350
Prince of W. Press Co.	120	..	all	50 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	3·5
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	6 do	415
Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20½ p.s.	1,935
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ltd.	850	500	300	36 p. s.	200 xd
Malabar Company, Ltd	21,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7½
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,950	500	11	11 p. ct	310
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,00	250	all	6 p.	30

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·5	p. c.	280
Do. New Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·12·1	do.	32
B. S. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. ARROW, 130 tons, Captain F. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Point-de-Galle (September 18th), in ballast.

THE P. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE SHIP INSPECTOR, 1,429 tons, Captain W. Erskine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 14 h), with a cargo of 2,016 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Surgeon Major Parr and and Mr. Mahomebbin Ebrahimbin Abbus and child, and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR 1,720 tons, Captain G. C. Babot, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Southampton via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—1,842 packages piece goods, 284 bales twist, 220 packages papers, 87 packages cochineal, 457 packages wine and spirits, 8 cases boots, 55 packages raisins, 110 boxes tinplates, 85 packages spelters, 60 kegs nails, 100 bottles quicksilver, 12,167 bars and 123 bundles iron, 121 packagers copper, 147 packages provisions, 187 packages oilmanstore, 85 packages brass, 51 cases cologne, 330 packages beer, 10 boxes saffron, 10 boxes beads, 864 boxes bar silver, 3 boxes specie, 1430 bags grain, 22 bags bhoysnbole, 2 bags shells, 3 bags soordies, 200 packages red lead, and many packages merchandize.]

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Arrow (s)	Allen	Point de Galle, Sept 18.
	Indo-European (s)	Erskine	Liverpool, May 14.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Karrachee, Sept 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Panjaub (s)	Smith	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

22	Sultan (s)	Edward	Madras, Sept 18.
	Airy (s)	Willis	Bombay, Sept 15.
	Coromandel (s)	Vallat	Marseilles, Aug 12.
	Fez Rohomon	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug 14.
23	Saracen (s)	Wood	Camorta, Sept 10.
	Queen Victoria	Sumpster	Madras.
	Tweed	Williams	Alexandria, Aug 20.
	Orlana	Guthrie	London, May 30.
	Queen of Nations	Smale	Liverpool, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

22	Ben Voirlich (s)	.....	.....
	Legislator (s)	.....	.....
	Chaybasa (s)	.....	.....
	Nellie (s)	.....	.....
	Picton Castle	.....	.....
23	D. of Sutherland(s)	.....	.....
	Atalanta (s)	.....	.....
	Mecca (s)	.....	.....
	Swaledale (s)	.....	.....
	Commilla(s)	.....	.....
	C of Inverness	.....	.....
	Bates Family	.....	.....
	Caithcoh	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara—Lt Mansel, Mrs Brookes and 2 children, Dr Ferrand

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Airy—26th September, Dunphail Castle.
By Queen of Nations—Glen Maiden, all well and waiting for orders.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
23	Sarah Watson	.....	Chandbally, Chittagong.
	Nur Wester	.....	Pondicherry.
	Mediator (s)	.....	

PASSENGERS SARKIVED

Per P. and O. Steamer Hydaspes—From Southampton to Madras —Mr. O. J. Uverbury, Miss M Jochansen, Miss A Harrison. Rev. and Mrs. Peterson and infant, Mrs. Nicholls, in ant child, Mr. W. Aldridge, Mr. W. Naider, Mr. H. Chilver's Coons, vice Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, and Mrs. Underwood, ayah.

From Galle to Madras.—Mr. L. R. Burrows, Mr. H. E. Stokes, Major Livesey, Mr. A. Young.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P. and O. Steamer S. S. Hydaspes—Madras to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. James Blackburn.
From Madras to Calcutta.—Lieut. T. W. Georges.
Per S. S. Almora—For Calcutta. A. Warde, Esq., and Dr. Raye.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—1 package cutlery, and 1 package hardware, Baima Monshion.
Mangrove s—55 boxes tinned plates, Fuzulally Moosabhoy.
Chudwall Hall s—25 packages earthenware and 14 packages glassware, Jaffer Sanyjee; 20 packages hardware, Fuzully Moosabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—5 casks safety fuse, Moosajee Esemajee; 11 casks safety fuse, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 1 case perfumery and 4 cases oilmanstore, Essonally Rassooljee; 1,715 casks spelter, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 25 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla; 3 packages hardware, Jeewajee Esmajee; 4 cases toys, Esse Ebram; 260 boxes white soap, Reilly and Co; 6 tin plates and 62 bundles iron bars, Hegtools Stark Adam and Co; 25 boxes tinned plates, 36 rolls iron wire netting, 2 casks glue, and 2 cases soapstone pencils, Rose Narrelwalla.
Colby s—125 cases champagne, C Bonn Challe and Co.
Nizam s—5 cases gin, Bank of Bombay.
Gwalior —125 boxes bar silver, value Rs. 3,00,000, The Agra Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—240 faggots and 130 tubs German steel, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—3 cases saffron, G Reifferschied and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Travancore s—216 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 32 bales wool, Jantha Purshotum; 23 bales wool, Heeranund Khilnee, 26 bales wool, Doosabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 100 bales cotton; Nurses Kessowjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—4 cases shawls, Nicol and Co; 575 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—50 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—40 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 126 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 26th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·784
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	78·4
Relative humidity of Air	880
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77
General direction of wind	SSE, S, NE, N, NW, W, NE, ESE, SSE, SE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	239
Fall of Rain	0·43
Total fall during month	4·35
,, ,, ,, year	61·25

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai Cohen—Jefferson and F and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another, Liquidators—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardasir and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARTH.)

365-77—Tyabjee and Saya l—Nahalchundbhai Nathoobhai vs Kevalbhai Jeechund—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

LONG CAUSES.

491-77—Moreshver L—Heerachund Jaichund vs S W Anderson and others—Inverarity and Winter.

312-77—J C Cama—Ebrahimjee Sulleemjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.

472-77—Manockjee and T—Thacker Lilladhar S vs Sayamabai and others—Macfarlane and G.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHEE.

1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

536 China (s), Alderton—Malta, 15th October.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

149 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

1172 Travancore (s), Barrat—Malta, 1st Oct.

FOR GENOA &c.

1014 Persia (s), Dodero—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1359 Beaun Uamba, Thompson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
932 Golden Grove (s), Smailes—The Captain.
1431 Chanda, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heitberg—The Captain.
1273 Jane Law, MacFarlane—N. Muncherjee & Co.
1076 Lumley Castle (s) Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1428 Morysbire, Dawson—W and A Graham & Co.
1215 Nyanza (s), Barker—M. Nuserwanjee.
1267 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Sarthes, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
658 Scottish Chief, Cluspet—Sc ros & Co.
2 98 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

863 Craigcrook (s), Farmer
999 Remington, Munro—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR PENANG.

809 Marie Alfred, Leclere.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

548 Mula (s), Doert—Esse bin Khalifa.

FOR RANGOON.

1162 St. James, Smith.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOULMEIN.

999 A Mackenzie, Homewood.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin.
1224 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

1627 City of Limerick (s), Lochead—(Put in harbour for repair.)
1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Malta, 16th Oct.
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Malta, 2nd October.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1089 Glenavon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MALDIVE.

74 Sallamutiy, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

180 Arrow (s), Allen.
1249 Carvalho, McDiarmid—N. Manockjee & Co.
1257 Cesarea, De Gruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1499 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1295 Eblana, Lewis.
1283 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1272 Grecian, Co ance—The Captain.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
1429 Isaac tor, Erskine—The Captain.
1023 Knight Templar (s), Henderson.
1181 Lady Rowena, Stirling—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1198 Lady Lyce t (s), Erett—M. Nusserwanjee.
1070 Mary F. Kitchen, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
948 Marian Moore, Spence.
13 9 Niagara, Pickard—The Captain.
1130 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1194 Pri ce Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1149 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1074 Star-dard (s), Lyon.
1242 Trinacria (s), Hutchinson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
155 Ka ak Rozdin, Nacoda.
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

597 Amherwich, Stiffee.
874 Awenisia (s), Lt. James—(Harbour Defen
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
809 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
107 Magdala (s), 4.
462 Pilgrim, Clayton.
468 Teazer, Wodehouse.
1089 Vestal, Selby.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Sinclair, Surg, Madras Medl Dept, on duty, from England.
Dayie, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, on duty, from England.
Lloyd, Surg, Madras 31st L Infantry, on duty, from England.
Pottinger, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Stopford, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Sturd, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on ——, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Connor, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Bangalore.
Sinclair, Surg, Madras Medl Dept, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, September 26.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
1 N N L I.—Sub-Lieut F H Chapman, 7th Foot, officiating Wing Officer 25th N I, to complete Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lieut H M Lowell, to Batty and Brigade (late Gaisty 4th Brigade) from 14th Sept to 1st Nov, at Landour on medical certificate.

General List—Capt M W Stevens, Adjutant 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, to remain in Poona, from 26th Sept to 25th Oct 1877, in extension, on medical certificate.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a Native General Court Martial held at Mhow on Friday the 14th day of Sept 1877, Jemadar Mahadoo Tarkur of the 24th Regt N I, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge—Conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mehidpore on or about the 22nd day of July 1877, neglected his duty by not ordering Private Vishnoo Chipkur, B C mpany, 24th Regt N I, into confinement, the said Private Vishnoo Chipkur having been drunk and having created a disturbance in the Regimental Lines in his (the Jemadar's) presence.

2nd Charge—At Mehidpore on or about the 22nd day of July 1877 struck and otherwise maltreated Havildar Samueljee Israel, D Company, 24th Regt N I, being his subordinate in rank and position, by seizing him by the throat and striking him, thereby causing the said Havildar Samueljee Israel to fall to the ground.

3rd Charge—While behaving in a manner unbecoming his position and character as an officer by having at Mehidpore on or about the 22nd day of July 1877 associated with Private Vishnoo Chikur, B Company, 24th Regt N I, the said Private Vishnoo Chipkur being at the time in a state of intoxication.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner Jemadar Mahadoo Tarkur, of the 24th Regt N I, be dismissed from the service.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner Jemadar Mahadoo Tarkur of the 24th Regt N I to be dismissed from the service.

(Signed) SHAH KHAN, Subedar Major and Sirdar Bahadur,
Mhow, 17th Sept 1877. 25th N L I,—President.

Confirmed.
C STAVELEY, Lieut General, C-in-C.

Poona, 22nd Sept 1877.

The name of Jemadar Mahadoo Tarkur will be struck off the strength of the Regt from the date of the publication of this order at Mhow, which is to be communicated to the Adjt General of the Army.

By Order of H E the C-in-C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave : Lieut F W S Jackson, 1st Light Cavalry.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Deputy Commissary and Hon Captain G Hall to be Superintendent in charge of the Military Prison at Poona, vice Dunlop, deceased.

Deputy Surgeon-general W G Hunter, M D, F R C P, Acting Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Surgeon-General, vice Thom, retired.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified : Staff Corps—Capt W T Keays, 20th September 1877.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Famine Districts :—Captain R J Stewart, 66th Foot.

The furlough to Europe for six months granted by G G O No 1588, dated 31st August, to Captain W B Seton, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is to have effect from date of departure in October next.

Erratum—In the last para of G G O No 610, dated 12th September 1877, for "October" read "December."

The Hon Mr Justice G G Kennedy, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in November next as he may avail himself of.

Mr Nana Moroji is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate in the place of the Honourable Mr Dosabhoy Framji, CSI, during the absence on leave of that gentleman.

Mr F Ryan, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, vice Mr Nana Moroji, or until further orders.

Captain C D F Young, Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days from the 16th to the 30th instant.

Mr Philipotts has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the 16th inst, the date of Mr G W Elliot's retirement from Her Majesty's Bombay Covenanted Civil service :—

Mr W B Pratt to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Surat, and to act as Agent to the Governor at Surat, until further orders.

Mr A A Clarke Jervoise to be pro tem. Collector and Magistrate, extending to it as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Tanna and Political Agent, Tanna.

Mr T D Mackenzie to be First Assistant Collector, continuing to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

Mr A A Keyser to be pro tem First Assistant Collector at Poona.

Mr W Allen to act as First Assistant Collector at Kaira.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr A B D Grey to be Revenue and Police Commissioner, Kaira Division.

Mr J H Grant to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kaladgi, continuing to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Mr H K Disney, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate.

With reference to Government Notification dated the 16th July, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Surgeon H S M Wall, M B, in the appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Mahratta or southern Deccan Registration District, and to transfer Surgeon T Cody until the expiry of his leave within the Department—until he rejoins, to the Konkan Registration District, in the room of Surgeon J McAlister, deceased.

With reference to Government Notification, dated the 11th July last, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major C F Ogilvie has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, from 14th May 1877, before office known.

As a temp rary arrangement, and pending further orders, Khan Shadur Muncherjee Cowasjee is appointed to act as Executive Engineer at the Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 22)

Mr Horace Reily, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr Gasper Gregory, resigned.

Mr W F Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F S Collis, or until further orders.

Mr T A Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

The services of Mr H B Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Mr H W Primrose, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev W H Tribe, M A, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev C G Moore, B A, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr H B Anthony to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

The following temporary promotions in the the Berar Commission are made with effect from 2nd July 1877, consequent on the departure of Major J F Wingate on furlough :—Captain R Bullock, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class, vice Major Fitzgerald. Mr A J Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, vice Tajud-Din Hussain.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, Captain John Biddulph, 13th Hussars, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, Lieuts A G F Browne, 44th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3 d Goorkha Regiment, H M Hawkes, 70th Foot, Wing Officer, 26th, N I, Lieut H Bird, 83rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 35th, N I.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George, for surgical duty :—Major G C Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector Commander, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Captain J B Hopkins, 6th Foot; C W N Guinness, 72nd Foot; Station Staff Officer, Landour, R G Grant, 78th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. D J Stewart, Wing Officer, 3rd N I, R B Wood, Wing Officer, 4th N I, A Steinfort Cavalry, Lieutenant, J J Congdon, R A; C F Macrath, R A; R John ton, 22nd Foot; H Kilgour, 5th Foot; C A Morris, 14th Foot; C G Bourchier, 35th Foot; D C Boyle, 57th Foot; W Reagin, 58th Foot; A G Leopard, 5th Foot; H C Lamp, Bengal Staff Corps; S C F Feile, Bengal Staff Corps; C M FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut and Brevet Captain, Bengal Staff Corps; H Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps; C H B Coste, Bengal Staff Corps; P E Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps; A C G Lydiard, Bengal Staff Corps.

The services of Surgeon-Major J C Morice are, with reference to Notification by the Government of the Punjab, 10th September, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 6th January 1877.

The services of Surgeon J C Lucas, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bushire, are, with reference to Notification by the Foreign Department, dated 1st September, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Lieut-Colonel F W Benson, 12th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieut Governor of the N W Provinces, are, with reference to Notification by that Government, dated the 18th September, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Services of Lieutenant A J F Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Military Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the date on which he may report his arrival in Calcutta on return from furlough.

The following promotions are made in the State Railway Store Establishment :—Mr J H L Patterson, Storekeeper 1st grade (tem. orary rank), General System, to Storekeeper 1st grade permanent. Mr F Chunliffe, Storekeeper 2nd grade, Western System to Storekeeper 1st grade.

Mr A W Bell is appointed to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class II, and posted to the North Eastern System of State Railway as Locomotive Superintendent.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October next, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REPORTED RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Sept 27.

It is reported that on the 25th instant an at ack was made by the Russian Centre on Plevna, in which the Russians were defeated with very heavy loss. No official confirmation of the defeat has yet been received.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Asiatic Turkey state, that the Russians have attacked the Turkish positions to the South of Igdyr and been compelled to fall back with a loss of many in killed.

General Tergukasow's force has been reduced to twelve battalions, the rest having been sent to reinforce the Grand Duke Michael's army.

RAINS IN BULGARIA.

The rainy season has commenced in Bulgaria, retarding Military operations.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the Indian Famine has reached the sum of £250,000.

M. GAMBETTA'S APPEAL.

The appeal of M. Gambetta against his sentence is fixed to come on for hearing in November next.

CORRECTION.

The following correction of yesterday's telegram has been received from the cable office :—

"Russo-Roumanian loss before Plevna 21,000, not 27,000 as given."

THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Despatches have been received from the principal newspaper Special Correspondents, including the *Daily News*, at the seat of war which announce that at the Russian head-quarters the greatest discontent and discouragement prevail, and that the Russian officers regard success to their arms as hopeless unless a change is made in the *personnel* of the Staff, whose incapacity they assert has been manifest in each phase of the campaign.

The siege of Plevna is at a standstill for the want of shovels to carry on the works.

THE PENGE CASE.

The trial of Lewis Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and Alice Rhodes for the murder of Harriet Staunton at Penge was concluded at the Central Criminal Court to-day The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against them all, with a strong recommendation to mercy in the case of the female prisoners. Sentence of death was passed on all four prisoners.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 26.

The P. & O. steamer Thibet, with the outward London Mails of 14th inst., left here for Bombay at 5·0 p.m. this evening.

The same Co.'s steamer Kashgar left for Galle, &c., at 10 p.m. this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Total Coin in the Bank of France ..£88,400,000
„ Notes in Circulation.....£94,700,000

LONDON, Sept. 26, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera 5½
The Manchester Market has been firm.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81½
4½ per cent. do. 92
5½ per cent. do. 89½
3 per Cent. Consols for account 95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 104½
Bar Silver..... 54½ to ⅝.
The Chartered Bank of India and China pays a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
		H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..27th— 5	a.m.	0 36
„ Turkey (do.) ..26 h—10 50	a.m.	11 43
„ Suez (do.) ..27 h— 2·10	p.m.	0 26
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..27th—11-32	a.m.	0 37
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..27th—12-25	p.m.	1 58
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)..26 h—10·46	p.m.	1 6
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (nil.)..	nil.	nil.
„ Singapore (perfect)..27th— 6·15	p.m.	3 27
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (perfect)..	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	3	34	0	2
„ Galle	18	19	18	15
„ Kurrachee ..	1	20	0	1
„ Madras	1	3	0	5

WEATHER REPORTS.—Sept. 27.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 84, W. B. 79, min. 74, bar. 29·85. Fall of rain 14 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine with rain, wind S.W. 5, ther. 82, bar. 30·6. Fall of rain 1 inch 33 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-50 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., S. W.

TUTICORIN, 3-35 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., ther. 86, bar. 29·88.

VIZGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind slight, ther. 87.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Thursday, Sept. 27, up to 6 a.m.	0 43	0 68	0 99
Previously registered.....	69 82	50 12	60 36
Total up to date.....	61 25	50 80	61 35

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Re.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¼d.	
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 9 5-16d.	
Do. „ 6 „ „	1s. 9¼d.	
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9¼d.	
Do. „ 6 „ „	1s. 9 11-16d.	
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 9-16d.	

We are glad to be able to say that the health of the Lord Bishop of Bombay appears to be slowly improving. His Lordship was much better yesterday than on the day before.

The Captain of a steamer in Australia has discovered that the compass in an iron vessel when enveloped in earth is proof against magnetic deflections.

The Jowaki Afreedees continue to distinguish themselves. On Monday last they surprised a Khuttuk police-post, and killed four out of our five men there. On the same day, whilst Major Lance, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was out selecting a site for a new outpost which is being established at Gundeyai, and was in the act of placing his men, the Jowakis fired and wounded him badly in the left elbow.

The National Indian Association have chosen Miss E. A. Manning to replace Miss Carpenter as their General Secretary. Lady Anna Gore Langton also has promised a good deal of help.

Captain Bailey, of the Royal Engineers, was knocked over a few nights ago at Simla by some unknown person riding furiously in the dark, and got his shoulder dislocated.

His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain intends leaving Ootacamund for Bangalore on the 9th proximo, where he will stay for about a month and then proceed to Secunderabad, Kamptee, Bellary and other places. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Quarter-Master General, Adjutant General, Military Secretary, Surgeon-General, and one Aide-de-Camp. The Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General and the Judge Advocate-General will return to Madras.

The estate of Robert Forbes, late Registrar in the Customs Department of the Board of Revenue, which remained unclaimed in the hands of the Administrator General, Bengal, for upwards of fifteen years, has been credited as an escheat to the State.

As a specimen of the invective in which Anglo-Bengali newspapers indulge, the following extract from a diatribe against Sir George Campbell is not unamusing : "He was, indeed, the *cactus grandiflorus* of Bengal. He flouted the native gentlemen with contumacious contempt; but he did not flaunt himself for ever and a day, for the House of Commons tore him to rags and tatters, and exposed his *cui bono* in all its naked hideousness."

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Thomas Payn as Acting Consul for Belgium at Calcutta ; of Mr. Charles Samuel Dawson as Vice-Consul for Denmark, and of Mr. H. F. Brown as Consul General for Denmark also at Calcutta.

A letter from Agra published in the *States man* describes the distress which prevails in and around that district :—"Food grains are approaching famine rates, and serious distress, if not actual famine, is inevitable. Numbers of famished families are immigrating from the surrounding country, or passing through, lending the place the appearance of an extensive *serai*. A native girl, of 14 years of age, was sold at Toondla for a few annas, and two other children also for a trifle. Timely measures have, however, been adopted to prevent these cruel exchanges, and the severity of the law on such acts has been fully explained to the natives in the bazaar. Horses can be had for a mere song, and milch cows, with calves, for Rs. 2 each. Emaciated children of tender years may be observed seated along the high road, deserted by their parents, and too weak to move, supplicating alms with feeble voices. Some charitable Mahajans have anticipated Government, and established relief camps which afford a little food to these unfortunate sufferers. No rain has fallen within the last ten days although heavy clouds have continually accumulated, only to be scattered again over the sky. The therm meter stands at 93 degrees in the house at 8 a.m., and the heat is stifling at noon. The nights are pleasant, and those disposed to sleep out of doors can secure a good night's rest."

A daring dacoity, attended with brutal violence, is reported by the *Madras Mail* :—"In a village named Moonjeerpat, in the taluq of Arcot, in the district of North Arcot, a gang of about 50 dacoits, armed with fire arms and stones, entered the house of an unfortunate man at night in broad moon light, about a month ago. As soon as the dacoits entered the house, they tied every member of the family to the several posts in the house, collected all the cloths into a large bundle, dipped it into the oil found in the house and set fire to it, so that they might be able to see everything in the house. They also wound up the oily cloths to the hands of an old man and his son, and set fire to them. They pulled the earrings so brutally that the ears were rent to pieces. They lay prostrate upon the ground a man whom they believed to be well acquainted with the family concerns, and placed a large slab upon his breast ; some were standing upon it, while others were beating it with a crowbar. They also used this weapon freely upon the doomed persons, and the wounds are still visible. Having extorted, by these means, every valuable thing that was concealed, and having burnt all the accounts, acknowledgments, and other documents, including one executed by the munsiff of that village, who is also under arrest, they filled up a number of bags with all the grain in the house to take it away easily, breaking into pieces all the pots, large and small, that contained the grain and other family stores. Not satisfied with all this they proceeded to dig up certain parts of the ground under the house, where they supposed a large treasure was still lying buried. Although, by this time, the people in the village were all awakened, they did not dare to come out, as the marauders were slinging stones and firing upon them. After the dacoits went away, the villagers came in and untied the unfortunate persons in the house. The man upon whose breast a large stone was placed, vomited for about a fortnight afterwards. The case is under enquiry."

An exciting contest with a bear is related in a letter to the *Madras Times* : "On Wednesday last, the report of a bear at Tabla, about eight miles from Sambulpore, was brought into the station by a ryot. The Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by the Superintendent and Inspector of Police, repaired to the spot without delay, and having made the necessary arrangements for a hawk, they took up their positions at the foot of a hill in trees (as a tiger was known to inhabit these parts) and awaited the arrival of Bruin on the scene of action. They had scarcely climbed the trees ten minutes when the beaters gave notice with loud shouts that Bruin was roaming about the hill. Shortly after this he appeared in front of the Superintendent of Police, who with his usual skill planted a bullet somewhere in the region of the shoulder. This made Bruin savage, and he charged in the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, who met him with two well-directed shots, but which failed to stop him, as he succeeded in climbing the Deputy Commissioner's tree, and was about to maul that officer, when, with the stock of his rifle (it being unloaded at the time), he dealt Bruin a good blow on the head which caused her to fall down from the tree, and make off for an adjacent hill. A fusilade was then opened, and as she crossed a paddy field and afforded a good shot, many bullets fell near her. She escaped to the other hill, but only to be driven out again by the beaters, and another shot from our Superintendent of Police gave her the *coup de grace*. She was a fine beast, with a splendid coat, and so even was the hair that she looked as if Truefit had just cropped her."

The *Bengal Times* remarks on Babu Janokey Nath Roy's case as follows :—"He has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20,000. But this does not represent the actual punishment which he has suffered. He was a rising man, a Municipal Commissioner, an Honorary Magistrate ; he was young, educated, and rich ; he was a business man, and had extensive transactions all over Bengal. All the hopes and aspirations of he young man have been dashed to the ground. Those who believe him guilty will yet acknowledge that the fall of such a man is a national calamity. There are many who, notwithstanding the verdict of the High Court, do not believe him guilty. The prosecution carried on their case with unparalleled vigour, yet the charge of forgery fell to the ground. There was then the charge of perjury. But what was the motive of the perjury if there was no forgery ? Mr. Justice Pitt Kennedy felt the difficulty, and in his address to the prisoner admitted that he did not know for what purpose the false statement was made. So there was no motive for perjury, and perjury without a motive is no perjury at all."

The fastest passage on record from London to Melbourne has been made by the Lusitania of the Orient line. She arrived on the 8th ultimo, bringing English papers of three weeks' later date than those of previous mail. The voyage was performed in 40 days 6½ hours, inclusive of a detention of one day and seven hours at St. Vincent, where a call was made for coal, and the total time the steamer was under way was 38 days, 28 hours, and 40 minutes. Some very fast steaming was done, and the average aped per day was 311½ miles, the greatest day's work being 344 miles. The Lusitania took out 345 passengers, 68 of these being in the saloon. This quick passage of the Lusitania has excited much attention, showing, as it has done, that in the matter of steam communication via the Cape the colony may be better served by competition than by the subsidy of any particular line.

The fat men of the United States held their annual feast at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, Connecticut, on the 24th of August, and the festivity is represented as having been a great success. Four hundred and sixty-seven persons afflicted with corpulence presented themselves as eligible for the society, out of whom 291 were of the 200lb. standard weight or upwards. The average weight was 210lb., but one of the members—a peculiarly fat young man aged twenty-five—tipped the beam at 399lb. Several of the spectators were unusually corpulent, and one of the New York newspaper reporters scaled 288lb. This glorification of obesity has its sad as well as its cheerful aspect. A certain degree of fatness is (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) no doubt compatible with health, and even has its advantages, inasmuch as the fatty tissue is of considerable use in protecting the body from external shocks and keeping up its heat ; but when, as is too often the case, the fatness interferes with the proper exercise of the vital powers, it is a morbid condition and a subject for sorrow rather than rejoicing. It is the knowledge of this fact which causes sensible persons inclining towards fat to smile so sadly when their friends congratulate them on their flourishing appearance. It is, moreover, a melancholy truth that while many people undoubtedly owe their obesity to their own imprudence, others who are entirely guiltless of gluttony appear to grow fat on abstemiousness. The truth is that the rules of diet are very imperfectly understood, and "what to eat, drink, and avoid" is a problem as yet awaiting solution. All that we know for certain is that as a rule people who can afford to do so eat and drink far more than is good for them ; and, following the fashion of the day live "not wisely but too well."

The *Whitehall Review* thus explains a singular mistake it made recently :—"In our memoir accompanying Lady Lutton's portrait it was stated that 'the third child was born a year ago at Simla.' The sentence should have read 'the third *son* (a son and heir),' &c. This will be an answer to the numerous communications which we have received on the subject."

The American, which left Cape Town on the 18th ult. with Sir Bartle Frere and suite on board, arrived at Mossel Bay on the 19th and left for Eastwards on the 20th, arriving at Algoa Bay on the 21st. Great enthusiasm, holiday, and display. Shortly after landing, Sir Bartle Frere left Cape Town for a six weeks' tour in the eastern districts, during which he will officially open the extension of the North-Eastern Railway to Adelaide.

The *Whitehall Review* says :—A friend, who is breathing the vigorous atmosphere of the Yorkshire moors, writes me of the extraordinary means adopted by a clergyman of the neighbour hood to persuade his rustic congregation to contribute to the Indian Famine Fund. In the porch of the church he put up an engraving which appeared in a recent number of the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, and which represents several famishing Hindoos receiving loaves of bread from the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The subject and the treatment of it are equally hideous. The vicar in his sermon appealed for help for "our fellow-subjects, albeit they are niggers!" To make the picture complete, I ought to add that the church in question is most æsthetically decorated by a well known artist, and that the reverend gentleman of whom I speak is the head of an old county family.

A home correspondent writes :—The Prince of Wales has been selling off some of his stock, but you may be reassured when I inform you that His Royal Highness did not sell off anything that he brought from India. The fact is the Prince is an agriculturist of some eminence, seeing that he has obtained a very large number of prizes with his South Down sheep, and so we are to have an annual sale at Sandringham. I regret to have to record the death of the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, the Prince's Chaplain and Rector of Sandringham, to whom I spent several years of his life as Chaplain and Naval Instructor on board H. M. flag ship Hastings on the Indian and China station between 1850 and 1860. He afterwards became Naval Instructor to Prince Alfred, and of late has had under his partial care the two sons of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George.

The *World* :—The Boyton life-saving dress is to be applied to purposes other than those which secured royal patronage, but more in accordance with the spirit of the age—viz. to slay, not to save. The irrepressible Boyton—Mike of that ilk, not Paul—is organising no less tremendous a simulacrum of warfare than the 'attack, defence, and destruction of an ironclad fleet' by electric torpedoes, newly invented, and intended solely for service in connection with the swimming costume. The torpedoes may be used either from the end of a sectional spar carried by the swimmer—equipment includes means of propulsion, electric battery, and firing attachments—or fixed to any surface, and drifted to the object of attack. The experiments will be made off Ramsgate on the 20th inst., and ought to be useful as well as interesting, if only a few of the tweed-clads that affect the strand can be blown up along with the inoffensive ironclads.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated August 30, published in the *Indépendance Belge*, says :—

News received respecting the war between the Chinese and the Dungans, in the district to the west of Goutchene, and nearly exclusively inhabited by Dungans, brings information of some unjustifiable atrocities said to have been committed by Tsian-Tsoun-Tchin in command of the detachment which laid siege last autumn to the city of Manas. After an heroic resistance of two months, the Dungans, upon the faith of a promise of a full amnesty, capitulated, and were, to the number of 1,500, treacherously massacred in violation of a solemn pledge. M. De Kaufman, the Governor of Turkestan, indignant at this cruel and perfidious conduct, has addressed to the commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, Tso-Tsoun-Tan, a communication in which, in his capacity as the representative of the Czar, he points out to him the unfavourable impression which these massacres will have upon the populations whom the Chinese Government wish to bring under their rule. The Governor-General of Turkestan begs Tso-Tsoun-Tan, as commander-in-chief, to turn his attention to the acts of his subordinates. The duty of the soldier, he says, is to fight with an armed enemy, and not to kill unarmed people and women and children.

The *World* :—Our War Office, I hear, has received reports on the Peabody-Martini rifles in use by the Turks from the British officers attached to the head-quarters of the Turkish armies in Europe and Asia. These reports are, on the whole, very favourable to the Turkish weapon. So much doubt has—not without cause—been thrown on the efficiency of our own Martini-Henrys, that it will be a comfort to know that the American rifle supplied the Ottomans—for all practical purposes the same as the weapon used by our own infantry—is a success, and not failure when submitted to the search-test of actual warfare. It should be remembered that careless as are the Turks about many matters thought all-important by the British martinet, they have always been noted for the care they take of their arms Whatever else may be dirty, their muskets are always clean and serviceable. The long shooting of the Peabody-Martinis seems greatly to have astonished the Russians, who are as inferior to their foes in that respect as the Prussians were to the French in 1870.

The *Militär Wochenblatt* continues its summary of the more recent military events of the war in Europe. In the Schipka Pass the Turkish attack was not renewed on the 28th of August, both sides remaining in their positions. During the 29th of August quietness still prevailed. According to the Russian official account, no Turks were to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Russian positions ; but it could not be ascertained whether the enemy was retiring or was preparing for the execution of a flanking movement. On August 30 the first snow fell in the Balkans. On September 31st was reported that the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass were so strengthened artificia ly and garrisoned in such force as to be unassailable. Meanwhile, on the 30th of August, the 3rd Division of infantry reinforced the corps on the Osma, and Prince Charles of Roumania was nominated commander-in-chief of the collective Russian and Roumanian troops in that quarter, General Zotoff, the commandant of the 4th Russian corps, being appointed his chief of the staff. On the left of the Russian line attacks with small bodies were made, on the 26th and 27th of August, on the army of the Tzarewitch, but were on both occasions repulsed. On the 30th of August, however, the Russian advanced guard was attacked at Szedina, Karahassan, and Haidarkioi by overwhelming Turkish forces. An action, which was obstinately contested for twelve hours, ensued. Karahasan was six times taken and retaken ; and, finally, the Russians retired, but in good order. On the 31st of August, the Turks advanced towards the Jantra. On the Lower Danube General Janoff attacked on the 28th of August a Turkish foraging party at Kusgun, forty wersts from Tchernavoda, on the road to Silistria, killing eleven men and taking seven prisoners. On the same day Colonel Varlanoff fell, at Mamula and Azarlyk, to the south of Kusgun, upon a Turkish convoy, escorted by 400 Tcherkess and 80 Egyptian cavalry, routed the guard, and captured 237 oxen and 4,000 sheep.

Lord Derby on Thursday the 6th September formally opened the Art Gallery, which has been presented to the town of Liverpool by Mr. Walker, the present mayor, at a cost of about £40,000. In the evening his Lordship presided at a banquet given to the mayor, and speaking of the Russo-Turkish war, said that the Government had done all they could to avert it, and he did not think it was possible to do so. He did not consider the present moment favourable for interposition by third parties, but the time would come—it might not be far distant—and whenever in their judgment it had arrived, they might be sure they would not lose the opportunity. His Lordship said, "If I were to describe in one sentence the attitude and feeling of the Government, I would say that we shall do what we can to pull our neighbours out of the ditch, but that in doing so, we shall be very careful that they don't pull us in." Our domestic affairs, he said, were not likely to trouble us much, but in India we had a graver and more momentous difficulty to deal with than the public had perhaps yet realized. It was even graver to his mind than what was called the Eastern Question, and it was all the more so because, unhappily, they had no security that the calamity which was pending now would be an isolated occurrence. His Lordship continued :—

We may have in India to study practically, and on the vastest scale, the question of the increase of population compared with means of subsistence, which has dropped out of our minds as affecting this country. We have in England outlets of all sorts—emigration, trade, manufactures of every kind, and enormous cumulative wealth to draw upon. All these things are wanting in the East. We have established three order and peace, we have done away with local wars, we have lessened the ravages of pestilence, and we do what we can, and in ordinary seasons we do it with success, to mitigate the effects of destitution. The result is naturally and necessarily a vast increase of population, and if present appearances can be trusted we shall have in every generation a larger aggregate of human beings relying upon us for help in those periods of distress which must from time to time occur in a country wholly agricultural and liable to droughts. It is a difficulty which must be faced like all others, but to me it does not seem a light one. One moral only I would draw from it in this room. Many people, as we know, are fond of indelicate the idea of further and further extensions of the British Empire as opportunity may occur. I think that those who hold that language hardly realize the magnitude and the weight of our present responsibilities. We must bear the burden which the immutable course of human events has laid upon us, but we need not, and I think we should not, go out of our way to make it heavier for ourselves and our successors.

The town of Kezanlik, which has been so frequently mentioned in the accounts of the recent operations in the Balkans, has, according to Kanitz, a population of some 21,000 souls. It owes its prosperity to its central position, two roads leading from it into the valley of the Maritza ; the Schipka Pass being, moreover, the only route across the Balkans practicable for carriages for a considerable distance on either side of Kezanlik. The town is the centre of the trade in essence or attar of the roses, no fewer than forty-two of the 123 localities at which it is made being in its district. Estimating the total amount of the essence made annually on the southern slopes of the Balkans at 1,650 kilogrammes, the valley of Kezanlik alone, it is calculated by Kanitz, produces 850 kilogrammes ; and when it is remembered that 3,200 kilogrammes of roses are required for the manufacture of a single kilogramme of the essence, some idea can be formed of the extent to which rose trees are grown in this fertile valley. The village of Schipka lies a two hours' journey to the north of Kezanlik ; Haskioi being midway between the two, situated in the midst of fields of roses and groves of walnuttrees. From Schipka the road begins to ascend the now well known pass ; the highest point of which, according to the Austrian staff map, is 1,318 metres above the level of the sea. From a hill lying adjacent to the road, a little to the north of the summit of the pass, which it runs, an extensive view over Bulgaria is obtained. Beyond Gabrova the two roads are plainly seen which run, the one to Selvi and thence to Loftcha and Plevna, the other to Prenova and Tirnova, forming the most direct line of communication with Rustchuk and Bucharest on the one hand and Osman-Bazar, Eski-Djuma, and Schumla on the other.

Mr. A. Eubule-Evans writes to the *Times* from the Verulam Club, St. James's Street :—"Just now the papers are full of references to the telephone ; but as I have nowhere seen it intelligibly described, perhaps the following simple description may be of interest. The telephone consists of a strong ordinary magnet, to the two extremities or poles of which are attached properly insulated telegraph wires. Just in front of the extremities of the magnet there is a thin plate of iron, and in front of this again there is the mouthpiece of a speaking-tube. By this last the sounds which it is desired to transmit are collected and concentrated, and falling on the metal plate, cause it to vibrate. These vibrations, in their turn, excite in the two wires electric currents which correspond exactly with the vibrations—that is, with the original sounds. If, now, the two wires are connected with an ordinary line of telegraph, specially insulated for the purpose, the sounds can be transmitted to any distance, and, on arriving at their destination, are reproduced in a precisely similar apparatus. Already there are varieties of the telephone, but this is its essential nature. I have endeavoured to be brief, without, I hope, becoming obscure." Hitherto, says the *Globe*, no speaking signals to the surface have been possible in mines of great depths, and cord signals have been very indefinite. On Sept. 4, Dr. Foster, Government Inspector of Mines, and his brother, an electrician, conducted experiments at the Eliza Mine, St. Austell, with the telephone, which has never been tried in a mine. The little instrument, attached to a covered copper wire, was sent down the ventilating shaft, and within a quarter of an hour speaking at the bot om of the mine was distinctly heard above, even more audible than at the bottom of the mine, where whispers at the top and songs were sung and questions asked and answered, demonstrating its thorough adaptability to mines. It was used by miners and others who had never seen the instrument before, and being so simple, efficacious, inexpensive and quickly fixed, it might be adopted in every mine in the country next week. An alarm calls attention when speaking is desired at either end. The importance of telephones in mining operations can scarcely be over-estimated, as the wire and instrument is portable, and can be carried to the extreme point of any mine.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The first week of the shooting season must always be a scanty one for military information. Appointments even are at a comparative standstill ; yet lucky Mr. Evan Nepean has been made Director of Army Contract. Everybody who can manage it is absent from his post. Those who have no shooting available go away nevertheless. Shooting, moreover, is this year extremely backward, and in most counties it has been postponed to the middle or end of the month by common accord. The Duke has had a sharp bout of gout at Homburg, but is now convalescent, and, I trust, deriving great benefit from the waters, which at one and the same time are for England giving new life to the Commander-in-Chief, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and three Judges of the High Court of Justice. A host of smaller fry are there also. In no way has Homburg suffered by the removal of the gaming tables. On the contrary, hotels, which were formerly occupied by giddy youths whose sole mission was to play, are now tenanted by prolific fathers. The gamblers are all day long in the Kursaal, and very rarely devoted any of their capital or winnings to the purchase of the wares of local tradespeople. Now mothers and daughters buy freely, and sons make excursions to pass away the time.

I am enabled now to give the true and correct card of the ex-English officers who are employed by the Porte in re-organising the Gendarmerie. It is as follows :—

Sira Pasha, or Valentine Baker, General-in-Chief.

Divisional Inspectors.

Ghuldhem Bey, late Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Infantry.
Fawcett Bey, late Royal Fusiliers.
Gynge Bey, late 52nd Light Infantry.
Blunt Bey, late 14th Foot.

Brigade Inspectors.

Anthony Effendi, late Major Fawcett, 9th Lancers.
Swire Effendi, late 97th Foot.
Briscoe Effendi, late 15th Hussars.
Whitty Effendi, late 66th Foot.
Studdy Effendi, late 20th Hussars.
Relic Effendi, late Bengal Infantry.
Tuller Bey, late Bengal Police.
Norton Effendi, late Major 23rd Fusiliers.
Baker Effendi, late Brigadier Police.

The pay of the General-in-Chief is to be £2,000 a year ; of the Divisional Inspectors from £1,000 to £1,400 ; of the Brigade Inspectors from £700 to £1,000. The whole of these officers have, I believe, proceeded to Constantinople, but so long as Sira Pasha is occupied with active military duty, so long as this war continues, the Gendarmerie project will not develop itself into reality. Until their active duties cease, of course their pay will not begin. Indeed, it seems almost like sarcasm to speak of their pay ; for unless they get it beforehand, which is not at all likely, their salaries will in all probability be confined to the rewards which conscience bestows on those who do their duty faithfully. Nor at best are these gallant gentlemen to be much envied. The life of the Chief, and his A. D. C. (Captain Briscoe, I believe) will be agreeable enough, though considerably alloyed by frequent discussions with the procrastinating occupants of that vast building known as the Sublime Porte. The head-quarters of the Divisional Inspectors may be situated in fairly pleasant places, but the regions occupied by the Brigadiers will not be above miles, and their progresses periods of torment. In addition to their police duties the new Gendarmerie is to be entrusted with supervising the collection of taxes. If they are no longer formed in this function, the Englishmen will put into the Imperial Exchequer far more than the aggregate of their pay and allowances, for the abuses at present existing pass all belief. Sira Pasha had no small difficulty in selecting his officers from the vast number of applications with which he was inundated. I am told that Major Sartorius, V. C., who is now acting as correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Shumla, is seriously thinking of abandoning the great career before him in the British service to take a post under the Crescent. One can hardly believe that he seriously contemplates so rash a step, but my informant is not unlikely to be well posted in his movements.

Of course everybody knew that when Valentine Baker went into action his conduct would be gallant and noble. But the heroism he displayed in the recent action on the Kara Lom surpassed in magnificence even the sanguine expectations that had been formed concerning it. He had two horses killed under him, and, accompanied by Captain Briscoe, was at first reported as missing. The telegram appeared in the evening papers four-and-twenty hours after his devoted wife had left England for Constantinople. It is much to be hoped that the rumour was not transmitted to her, or she, poor woman, who has suffered so much, yet deserved so well, must have had a sad and terrible journey. The report has not been confirmed, and though still, so far as I am aware, uncontradicted officially, one is justified in disbelieving its truths.

A new engine of war has just been adopted by the French Government : not a balloon torpedo to burst over the enemy, but a revolving cannon. The idea was suggested by the mitrailleuse, in the possession of which the French were thought so fortunate. Mitrai leuses were hastily ordered by every Government save our own, who preferred to wait. But not even Prussian could arrive at a satisfactory decision as to its employment. The point will not be uninteresting to discuss at some future time. The revolving cannon is now before us. It weighs about twelve cwt., and is capable, it is alleged, of firing eighty lb. shells per minute. The weight of the projectile is insignificant, one lb. merely, but it has been known to burst into twenty four pieces. This amounts to little more than an exploding bullet, the use of which has been universally condemned, even by the "unspeakable" Turk, a nation ted for human warfare. Is any war fitted for humanity ? The revolving cannon is, therefore, little else than a heavy mitrailleuse firing shell. A writer in a weekly periodical, whereof the military information is far above the average, cries out for its adoption by the British Government. We may be sure that far better evidence of its utility must be forthcoming before our artillery authorities will sanction its employment.

The announcement continues to run current that Colonel Pomeroy Colley will relinquish his duties in India, at the close of the year, in order to succeed Colonel Hamley as Commandant of the Staff College, whose extended tenure then terminates. The new cadets, who on Saturday last joined the Royal Military College, raised the total number now in the institution to more than two hundred and fifty.

Another officer, whom Ashantee brought to the fore, has been the subject of still further advancement—Mr. Roger Gilsworthy who has been appointed to the lucrative office of Colonial Secretary in Western Australia. Sir Garnet Wolseley will, it is said, be ere long given an Indian division, but so short a time has elapsed since is transfer from Pall Mall to the Indian Council, that I know not what truth it contains.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bombay Volunteers are daily improving in their drill, at least that portion of the corps which has not been seduced by the races and other festivities of Poona. From what I hear, however, some of them are not yet steady enough to stand a charge, as the following story will prove. I give the story as I heard it, but, of course, I am open to correction. A few mornings ago one of the companies at drill on the Esplanade was charged by a cow. The right half company stood firm, and the cow, evidently not liking the solidity of their appearance, came to the right half turn. and charged the left half company, which was so cowed that it gave way and was completely routed. The cow grinning at the success of her charge, passed on with her tail up, but without doing any more harm.

After the company was dismissed, one of those who had given way said they had done so that they might not be thought cow-herds (onwards), at which there was an immediate shout of "turn him out," and he was there and then ordered to join the new E. company, which is to be formed for the purpose of electing more officers, and the rumour is that he is sure to be one of the elect, as it is the intention to have none but unexceptionable and soldierly men in the ranks.

Sept. 22. TYLL OWLGLASS.

THE VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—As I see the subject of a uniform for the Volunteers is being discussed, the following advertisement from the *Bombay Courier* of 25th Oct. 1800 may be of interest :—

"Bombay, Saturday, 25th Oct. 1800.

"ASSOCIATION ORDERS

"By the Hon. the Governor.

"The pattern Jacket, Hat, Feather, Cockade and Stock, being the uniform of the privates of the Armed Association, are to be seen by the Association at the Town Major's office, where they are lodged for that purpose, on Monday next, and every day during the next fourteen days, and to these patterns, as well as every other part of the dress, the most exact uniformity is desired.

"The waistcoats to be of white linen, single-breasted, and cut round at the bottom with flat linen buttons. The pantaloons to be of white nankin.

"Henry Woodington, Town Major."

Yours, &c., A VOLUNTEER.

WHAT A PUBLIC CATERER THINKS OF THE BOUNEVIALLE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing you, with respect to Mr. Soondy's application for the use of the Victoria Gardens. I think it too bad that a public caterer such as myself should meet with such terrible local opposition as that proposed by Mr. Soondy. I suffered considerable loss on my last visit to Bombay through his scheme. It stands to reason, a company cannot travel through this country, and pay such heavy expenses as I have to, and find it remunerative, when opposed by such an entertainment a la Cremorne. Besides, I consider it not fair to the proprietor of the Theatre. How can he be expected to pay rent, taxes, &c., with such an opposition as proposed ? It may be said, on the other side, that I also can have the use of the Gardens ; but should Mr. Soundy be allowed to erect a pavilion or stage, the rent he would charge me or others would be four times the amount of the Grant Road Theatre. Kindly use your influence to allow the Gardens to be put to their legitimate use.

I hope to be in Bombay early in November, when I trust to recoup myself for my losses on my last visit. I bring with me a splendid company, consisting of not less than twelve artistes, capable of giving select concerts, farces, comediettas, comic operas, &c. My expenses are between eight and nine thousand rupees per month, and, in the absence of any better place, I must of necessity perform at the Grant Road Theatre. I think it only just that Mr. Soundy should be prevented from carrying out what he himself calls a scheme. Under any circumstances, I think the Gardens should not be used for the purpose proposed by him, during the stay of a respectable company at the Theatre.

Sept. 26. CLAVE CARSON.

Theatre Royal, Calcutta 23rd Sept.

** Mr. Carson speaks throughout of the scheme being Mr. Soundy's, but Mr. Bouneville is the only person with whom the Town Council have hitherto had dealings on the subject.—Ed. *B. G.*

THE LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR MASTERS OF SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—I have a grievance which is not altogether personal, as it reflects on the honour of this Government in particular and that of the Government of India in general. My case is this. I am a sailing man, holding a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade as first mate. I am and have been for over two years in the service of one of the largest steam navigation companies in the East. Wishing to qualify myself for promotion, I congratulated myself (a little prematurely) on Her Majesty's recent order in Council extending the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act 1869 to this country, "and which declares that the colonial certificates of competency granted by the Governor of the British possession of Bombay shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts." I then tendered myself for examination before the competent authorities, when I was met by the domiciliary clause, of which I was previously ignorant, to this effect : "Clause 5.—Such colonial certificates of competency shall be granted only to any person who, for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, has been domiciled in or has served in a ship or ships registered in any part of Her Majesty's Indian dominions."

The Board of Trade were very chary of recommending to Her Majesty this concession of power to her Indian Government, and in doing so they have in a peculiar manner put a fetter round it with the above prohibitory clause, for it really comes to that. Why not give discretionary powers to the governing body ? and why this invidious distinction between the Indian and the home candidate. Hence I am on the horns of two dil-emmas ; either throw up my employment

MR. JULAND DANVERS' REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR 1876.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

GUARANTEED INTEREST.

THE following tables relate to the advances made by Government on account of the guaranteed interest. It will be seen that a sum of 4,634,222l. was paid during the year ending the 31st December last, and that up to that date the total amount advanced was 61,558,745l. By the table which follows, it will be observed that of this 61,558,745l., 54,724,213l. had been recovered from the companies, leaving 26,834,532l., with simple interest at 5 per cent., per annum, to be paid back out of the half surplus profits of the future.

It will also be seen that, although up to the 30th June 1876 a sum of 29,191,094l. has been paid from time to time to the East Indian Railway on account of guaranteed interest, the aggregate net receipts from that time have reduced the amount to 5,258,456l., while out of 14,724,594l. paid to the Great Indian Peninsula 6,480,493l. remains as the net amount advanced, and out of 6,376,669 paid to the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, a sum of 5,256,237l. remains.

The amount which has been contributed by the surplus profits towards the discharge of the guaranteed interest is 1,491,966l., being half the sum of 3,020,167l., less 46,229l. paid out of the surplus profits of the East Indian Railway to the Provident Fund, which represents the whole amount realized up to 31st December last by the excess profits over and above the guaranteed interest. Of this latter sum, 4,273,573l. was contributed by the East Indian.

GUARANTEED INTEREST.—INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Statement of the total amount of interest advanced to each of the under-mentioned railway companies to the 31st December 1876.

Railway Company.	Total Amount advanced to 31st Dec. 1876.	Aggregate Net Receipts for the several half years to 30th June 1876, inclusive.	Net Amount advanced.
	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line	21,156,148	17,390,025	3,766,123
" Jubbulpore			
Line	2,034,946	542,613	1,492,333
Great Indian Peninsula	14,724,594	8,244,041	6,483,493
Madras	7,392,057	3,190,964	4,201,073
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5,682,464	2,284,957	2,797,507
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	6,376,669	1,120,432	5,256,237
Eastern Bengal	1,740,294	1,206,535	534,759
Oude and Rohilkund	1,515,088	279,943	1,235,145
South Indian	1,336,545	465,683	1,070,862
Total	61,558,745	34,724,213	26,834,532

* The interest for the half-year to 30th June 1876 not being paid until the succeeding half-year.

W. KEITH, Accountant.

India Office, 12th April 1877.

Statement showing the amount of surplus profits earned by guaranteed railways to 31st December 1876 inclusive.

Railway Company.	Interest advanced during 1876.			Total.			To end of 1872.	Half year to 30th June 1873.	Half year to 31st Dec. 1873.	Half year to 30th June 1874.	Half year to 31st Dec. 1874.	Half year to 30th June 1875.	Half year to 31st Dec. 1875.	Half year to 30th June 1876.	Half year to 30th Dec. 1876.	Total.
	England.			India.												
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line	1,999,121	17	3	1,307	0	5	741,098	167,733	113,999	663,603	187,209	838,811	85,702	498,690	324,489	3,620,167
Do. Jubbulpore Line	883	5	0	1,144,041	2	0	69,553	—	8,411	11,988	—	148,338	38,709	383,591	35,947	1,696,844
Great Indian Peninsula	9,930	3	2	515,480	18	11	167,733	104,688	7,810	41,723	9,151	—	—	128,516	—	1,736,044
Madras	1,970	14	0	7,393,056	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	5,984	—	—	—	7,401,010
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	217	16	8	387,777	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	143,338	36,704	203,931	11,286	3,590,167
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	2,469	6	5	553,707	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556,177
Eastern Bengal	1,970	14	0	131,749	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133,720
Oude and Rohilkund	5,104	5	0	290,060	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295,164
South Indian	—			177,063	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,063
Total	4,634,222	19	0	4,624,323	10	7	978,384	272,421	130,220	717,314	196,360	1,136,471	161,115	1,214,728	371,722	18,142,187

T. W. KEITH, Accountant.

India Office, 13th June 1877.

The low rate of exchange for bills on India which has lately prevailed has drawn more particular attention to the losses which are incurred by Government, in consequence of the fixed rates in the contracts with the several companies for transactions in this country. It will be seen by the subjoined statements that the Government has sometimes, and for some transactions, lost, and at others gained. On the whole they have lost considerably, for it unfortunately happened that when the advances in sterling for the supply of materials for construction purposes were large, the rate of exchange was high, and when the receipts of the railways in rupees were larger and had to be converted into sterling, the rate of exchange became low. The rate which was fixed in the contracts with the principal companies was 1s. 10d.; but in one instance it is 1s. 11d, and in another 2s. the rupee. The net loss up to the end of the year 1875-76 was 1,454,867l.

(To be continued.)

OUR ROAD-SIDE TREES.

Bombay, September, 17th 1877.

The Secretary to the Town Council.

SIR,—I desire to bring to the notice of the Town Council a matter which, it seems to me, has not hitherto received all the attention it merits. I allude to the condition of our road-side trees. I propose, in the first place, to show the causes of the very unsightly appearance they now present, and next to offer a few suggestions towards the removal of so objectionable a state of things, one altogether unworthy of a city like Bombay.

The principal points to be borne in mind when planting road-side are, that the trees should possess uniformity; that they should be neat, symmetrical and compact, not straggling or lopsided; that their rate of growth should be equal and of at least moderate rapidity; that they should not be short-lived or liable to premature decay, or to the attacks of insects or to injury from the wind; that throughout the whole year they should afford dense shade; and, lastly, it is a matter of no inconsiderable importance that their sign should, as far as possible, be proportioned to the width of the road.

Now, as far as my observation in this matter goes—and it has been of a somewhat prolonged and careful nature—none of the essential points noted above were ever considered when the Bombay road-sides were planted. In some cases no doubt the more appropriate trees happened to be used, but only by accident. The Queen's road in its present state will serve as a good illustration of what we are now is to keep up a standing reproach to the city, and one that the lapse of years will render more and more difficult to remove.—I have, &c.

W. GRAY.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

GRAIN-DEALERS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr Lepel Griffin, Officiating Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab. It is dated Simla, 18th September.

SIR,—Riots, more or less serious, have, within the past week, taken place at Delhi, Umballa, and in the Rohtak districts, in consequence of the high and increasing price of grain; and as such disturbances have a tendency to become epidemic, the Lieutenant-Governor desires very briefly to point out the principles which the Government consider should be observed in dealing with the grain trade in the Punjab.

So far as the supply of food grains to those parts of India now afflicted by famine is concerned, the policy of the Government of India has been clearly pronounced and it is nothing less than an avoidance of all interference with the operations of private commercial enterprise, the interference of the Government having no other possible effect than to decrease the total amount of food available and aggravate the distress, private enterprise is to be absolutely left to itself for the reason that it would be paralysed by Government competition.

This imperial policy applies to the Punjab as to all other parts of India, and interference with the grain trade of this province, with the object of reducing prices or keeping them at a low level, would seriously interfere with the necessary supply of food grains to the famine-stricken districts to the south.

But with regard to the local trade, the Lieutenant-Governor has observed that some officers consider that the bunnians and those holding stocks of food grains are behaving disgracefully, and running up prices in a speculative manner and entirely in the interests of themselves, without any regard to the wants of the population which must obtain, at any price demanded, their necessary amount of food. But the high prices which now rule in the Punjab are not an unmixed evil. Speculators have, no doubt, come to the Punjab in large numbers from Southern and Central India, to buy up the stocks which are believed to exist in this province. This has no doubt occasioned large amount of speculation, and in some places a very sudden rise in prices, which is further accelerated by the demand which at this season always exists for seed grain. This rise in prices is an inevitable result of the competition which must exist on the side of the buyers, raising the value of the commodity sold in a ratio which is the more uncertain, and is probably the greater, from the fact that the commodity purchased is a necessity of life.

What is economically known as the effectual demand being exceedingly great, owing to the severity of the famine in Southern and Central India, the sudden and great rise in price is in one way an advantage; as it prevents the whole stocks of the Punjab from at once being withdrawn from the country. There is no doubt that during the next few months, and until the next harvest is ripe, prices for food grains will rule exceedingly high in the Punjab; and this will cause distress to persons on fixed wages, while it will be a source of wealth to those of the agricultural and trading community who hold stocks of food grains in their possession.

The Lieutenant-Governor would accordingly desire all district officers in the Punjab and their subordinates, to understand, that no interference should be permitted in the matter of fixing the prices of grain in the bazaars; these must alone be regulated by those natural and general laws of value which are based on competition, on demand, and supply, which are invariable and which cannot be interfered with without extreme danger.

At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor considers that any vexatious and capricious action on the part of grain dealers may be, in some measure, prevented by district officers in their own circles. When complaints are made, as have reached His Honor during the last few days that buniahs refuse to sell grain retail at all that they refuse money offered, and threaten to close their shops, there is no doubt room for judicious interference on the part of the Deputy Commissioner. It will be ordinarily, if not invariably, found, that grain dealers do not refuse to sell, for to sell grain is their profession; they only refuse to sell at the prices offered. Any complaint of refusal to sell on the part of grain dealers should be at once investigated by the Magistrate, and on the spot; the chaudries of the grain bazaars should be instructed, without Government interference as to rates, to fix the prices of grain as often as may be necessary, and to notify these rates in the most public manner. So long as this is done the grain dealers should be altogether safe from violence. Magistrates and police officers must maintain the most careful watch that outbreaks and riots be not repeated in other towns.

Should prices, by excessive demand and the keen competition of buyers from without, rise to such a level in the Punjab that certain classes of the community are unable to purchase sufficient food, the Government will then be prepared to assist them in such a manner as may be determined on; but the evil of high prices will only be intensified by any official interference with the market price of grain.

THE RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

(Correspondent of the "Madras Times")

BANGALORE, 24th September.

SHOOTING has been going on briskly at all the ranges, and some very fair scores have been made, notably one in the Empress Prize at 500 yards of the highest possible points, viz., 35. This was made by Band Sergeant Strugnell of the 48th Regiment, who also made 29 points at 200 yards for the same prize, so that if he shoots up proportionately well at 600 yards, he stands a good chance of first prize for this, the most important of the individual competitions. In the Mysore Stakes, 500 and 600 yards, Sergeant Alyett, 43rd, stands first at present with a score of 59 points, and for the Prince of Wales' Stakes Sergeant Freeman holds first positions with 33 points at 500 yards. In the Presidency Stakes, 2nd series, for natives Havildar Jugganatchiee, 36th Regiment, leads with 33 points, but, of course, these competitions are still open and the present best scores may be beaten. There have been as yet no dispute or misadventures, and all has gone as merrily as a marriage bell.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Madras, on Monday, before Mr. Campbell William Simpson, the Chief Officer of the S. S. Kate, in anchor at the roads, was charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of twenty-six bags of sweepings of rice on board the S. S. Kate on the 23rd August, the property of Messrs. Parry and Co., valued at about two hundred rupees.

Witnesses were called to prove that the accused had sold the 26 bags of sweepings, just as the steamer was about starting for Calcutta, to one Govinden who brought them ashore, and that they were detained at the Custom House from which Messrs. Parry and Co. claimed them.

The prisoner admitted having sold the sweepings, but said that they were the sweepings which had been left on board when the steamer left Madras for Calcutta on the 24th July last; and as its customary for officers of all merchant vessels to reap the benefit of such of the sweepings as are not discharged and left on board, the sweepings in question were collected and kept on board. After the last voyage from Calcutta to Madras, the whole of the cargo consigned to Messrs. Parry and Co. with the sweepings were landed, and the sweepings of the voyage in July were about to be thrown over board just as the steamer was about to start when a purchaser appeared and they were sold to him for 75 rupees, the prisoner, the second officer, and the boatswain sharing the proceeds between them, as an encouragement to look after future cargoes.

Captain Wood, the Commander of the vessel, said that he knew nothing about the sweepings the question having been on board. When steps are taken to clean a ship after cargo has been discharged, sweepings are collected. He had always known that whatever cargo is left behind after the cargo is discharged is taken by the officers.

His Worship adjourned the case for the production of the ship's manifest.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ENGLAND IN THE MADRAS FAMINE.

(Saturday Review.)

THERE are three ways in which the money needed for the relief of the people of Madras and Mysore may be raised. First of all, of course there is the Indian treasury to be drawn upon. But to draw upon the Indian treasury is to burden India with a still heavier debt than she has already incurred; and it is for the Government both at Calcutta and in Downing Street to consider to what extent this would be justifiable under the existing permanent distress in order to relieve temporary distress. It is to be remembered also that the revenue from Madras will for some time to come be greatly diminished. Populations stricken with famine and disease do not make punctual taxpayers. To what extent the resources of India can be trusted to supply the necessary relief we do not know. So far as they are adequate for the purpose, they ought to be freely used; but the determination of the point at whichthey cease to be adequate must be left to the Government. What Englishmen are chiefly concerned with is what is to be done when the Government comes to the conclusion that the resources of India are exhausted. We cannot think that after all that has been said and written during the last six months about the importance of maintaining an open road to India, there will be much controversy or hesitation upon this head. If the maintenance of our Empire in India is a matter of such vast moment as it has almost universally been acknowledged to be, it will not be denied that that Empire should be exercised over living men rather than over dead bodies. We will not stop to argue whether a Government owes it to its subjects to keep them alive when they cannot render that service to themselves. Granted that it is a matter of grace, and not of obligation, it is not the less impossible for the English Government to evade it without dishonour. The question whether it is well for the State to attempt to stand between the Indian people and starvation may be an arguable question at another time. But it is not an arguable question when that State has already committed itself to the conflict. To count the cost of saving life another time if we so please, but at least let us do so in the interval between one famine and another. The people of India have been accustomed for centuries to meet scarcity with no more than passive resistance to suffer. If it be thought best to send them back into that condition, they should have some notice that the new attitude which the State has of late years assumed is to be abandoned, and that starvation will come to them under English rule just as it came to them under the rule of their own princes. To tell them this, after they have been tempted from their homes by the hope of relief, would be to incur the disgrace that accompanies every confession of inability to keep a promise. Whatever be the difference between the course which the adequate relief of the famine necessitates, and the outlay which the Indian treasury can bear without ruinous exhaustion, that difference ought to be made up out of the Imperial Exchequer. After Mr. Forster's speech at Bradford, there is no danger that any action which the Government may take in this direction will undergo hostile criticism at the hands of the Opposition. If it should be necessary during the recess to give any pledges, to or to undertake any obligations, on behalf of the Government of India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer need be under no fear of not obtaining an indemnity.

A WARNING TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE *World* publishes the following unctuous warning to the Prince of Wales:—

Projecting ourselves into the future, we wonder—though we can hardly doubt—what will be the verdict passed upon the Heir to the Throne by some of his externally unctuous, but at heart bitter and scoffing, contemporaries. In the first place, it is improbable that the description of the living Prince when he was seventeen or even twenty-one years old can be as flattering as the view that Sheridan took of the dead Prince in 1778. Secondly, when it is recorded that in 1792 the companions and intimates of the then Prince of Wales were 'the very lees of Society,' it must not be forgotten that among them were included not only Sir John Lade, George Hanger, the 'Jockey Duke' of Norfolk, Lord Barrymore, Sir Banastre Tarleton, and Jack Payne, but also Charles James Fox, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, George Selwin, and two of the wittiest and most agreeable men of the day, Fitzpatrick and Hare. We are doing our own Prince no injustice when we say that, at thirty years of age, he had among his intimate associates no Fox, no Sheridan, no Selwyn, no Fitzpatrick, and no Hare; and, moreover, that each succeeding year drifts him farther and farther away from such male and female acquaintances as it becomes a Prince to cultivate. The verdict of posterity will therefore be not less severe upon the Prince's friends between 1867 and 1877 than it was upon those of the Prince Regent in 1792; and none the less so because we who are now alive flatter ourselves with the belief that we live in a vastly purer age than that which produced George Hanger, Sir John Lade, and 'Ban' Tarleton. Upon this point we own that, so far as our own opinion is concerned, we entertain the gravest doubts; but be that as it may, nothing is more certain than that the Prince is now surrounded by a host of memoirwriters, anecdote-mongers, and diary-keepers as vigilant as St. Simon and as malignant as Charles Greville. The greatest master of the human heart yet born in these islands once exclaimed,

> 'O place and greatness! millions of false eyes
> Are struck upon thee; volumes of report
> Run, with these false and most contrarious quests,
> Upon thy doings; thousand escapes of wit
> Make thee the father of their idle dream,
> And rack thee in their fancies!'

It is the miserable fate of 'Prince Hals,' in every age and country, rarely to hear the truth when they are alive, and still more rarely to have justice done after death to such good qualities as they possessed. The many kindly stories which are now told, and which rebound to the Prince's credit, will pass away with their narrators, and it will be remembered only that there was no friend to give him timely warning of his imminent danger, and of the gathering disfavour with which his widely-conspicuous life is beginning to be watched. "A city set upon a hill cannot be hid. It is certain that Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has not a kinder or braver heart, a nobler presence, a better understanding, or a happier manner than distinguished his predecessor; and how does that predecessor live in the affections of his people! The interests, without any of the Prince's father that, by reason of a shy unsympathetic manner, he was less popular in life than his genial son, who has a taste for English sports and pursuits which his studious foreign-born father could not be expected to share. But death, which shuts the gate of envy, and causes men's deeds to be viewed through clear spectacles, has raised the Prince Consort to the highest pinnacle of human esteem, because it is known of him that 'whatever record leaps to light he never will be ashamed.' Moreover, the other hand, and humiliating is it to reflect what manner of records will 'leap to light' so soon as the Prince of Wales takes his place in history.

Lord Overstone, when examined as a witness before the Royal Commission appointed by Lord Palmerston to investigate the question how this island was to be defended by permanent fortifications against hostile invasion, was asked what would be the effect upon British national credit if London was to be for twenty-four or forty-eight hours in the hands of an enemy. Recalling with horror from the mere suggestion of such a possibility, his lordship emphatically answered, 'That must never be!' Similarly, the very contemplation of the dismal hypothesis that the ship of State, freighted with the rich cargo of British Constitutional Monarchy, and itself the child of many prayers, might haply run upon the rocks, is suggestive of such tremendous issues, that, with Lord Overstone, we are fain to exclaim, 'That must never be!' It is more important for the Prince of Wales than for any other living soul in England to abstain from meddling with the steerage of our national bark; for among those to whom the helm can ever be intrusted he is the only pilot that is likely to run her into danger. Simultaneously let us remind him that there is in the nation such a spirit of yearning tender loyalty towards himself, his lovely and blameless wife, and their children, that it is impossible to believe him capable of wilfully outraging and estranging it. To the vast majority of his compatriots he is an abstraction or lay figure, clothed in the bright hues furnished by their loyal and affectionate hearts.

How far his Royal Highness may be tempted to underestimate the responsibilities of his position by the dangerous friends and blind counsellors who assure him that in the public eye a prince can do no wrong, or that the virtues of his Royal mother and of his wife will cover a multitude of personal indiscretion, is is not for us to say. Twice might the Heir Apparent have heard the voice of serious—as it should have proved sufficient—warning. Between five and six years ago his almost-unhoped-for recovery from an illness, of which the very suspense dissipated the revolutionary clouds that were thickly gathering, seemed to afford him a new starting-point. The same opportunity may be said to have repeated itself on the occasion of his visit to India. Nor is it yet too late; but there is an end even to the opportunities of princes, and therefore it is that we refuse to bear any longer our portion of the weighty responsibility attaching to a too servile and complaisant silence, which, should mischief supervene, will to the next generation appear equally incredible and base.

A CURIOUS sign has been adopted by a native baker at Rupar, proud of his knowledge of English. "European loafer" is printed in large letters over his door, and the baker is evidently quite unaware of the colloquial uncomplimentary meaning of the word.

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Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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